New York Cery .- A democratic mass meeting wa held on Tuesday evening last at Morart Hall, New York, which is described by the Herald as "one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings which has ever assem-bled in that city, and, in point of interest, one of the most successful." Mr. John H. Brower was appointed resident, with the usual array of vice presidents and cretaries. The president in taking the chair addressed the meeting at some length. A long series of resolutions were adopted, on motion of General S. D. Dillage, capitulating in the preamble the history of the Kansas nestion, and declaring that the message of the President communicating the Lecompton constitution to Congress and recommending its admission as a State into the Union harmonizes in its recommendations with the con-stitution of the United States, with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the Cincinnati platform; that the Kansas constitutional convention submitted the only question in dispute to the decision of the people of that Territory, and carried out the authority delegated to it; that, as every qualified voter had an opportunity to vote, it is of no importance to the people of the United States whether the whole or a part of party, in persuading their adherents in the Territory not to vote, are guilty of fomenting civil war and stimu-lating discord: that President Buchanan, by his efforts promote harmony, and to quell the agitation and discord growing out of the Kansas question by its speedy admission into the Union, has entitled himself to the warmest commendations of every democrat, and to the firm support of every member of the democratic party : that those members of the New York delegation in Con-gress who stood firmly by the principles and policy of the President in their action upon the reference of his mes-age upon the Lecompton constitution receive the assur-ance of the united support of the democracy of New York: that the immediate admission of Kansas is urgently recommended as the most direct means of quelling political strife, and of putting an end to political agita-tion; and pledging themselves to stand steady in the ranks whenever it may be necessary to defend the honor or vindicate the policy of the administration of James

Letters were read from Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. William B. Maclay, and Hon. Elijah Ward, and addresses were made by Hon. James Hughes, of Indiana; ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee; Hon. Edward Tompkins, of Bryantown, New York; and by Hon. William M. Bilboa, of Tennessee. The meeting was a spirit-ed and enthusiastic one, and everything seems to have

New JERSEY. - The committee of the lower house of ew Jersey legislature, to which so much of the govmor's message was referred as related to slavery, made a long report on Tuesday last. The committee disputes the doctrine of congressional authority over slavery in the Territories, and say that its opposite has been coeval with the government. They dispute the validity of the ordinance of 1787, inasmuch as it was passed before the constitution. It would be an ungrateful return to Virginia for the gift of the Northwest territory if her citizens were not allowed to enter it with their property.

The committee discuss the question of the exercise, by

Congress, of power over slavery in the Territories, designating it as unwarrantable and an encroachment on State rights, and a movement for centralization—so much dreaded by our early patriots. The people of the States and Territories respectively alone have power over their own institutions. The application of the principle of popular sovereignty will remove the slavery discussion from Congress, and allay it among the people. They consider recent events as proving this. The party to which the governor belongs, they say, a year since decounced popular sovereignty, and now they insist on it.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Patriot and Union contains the full proceedings of the county convention of Dauphin on the 1st inst. Among others, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That our confidence in the wisdom, high Resident, That our confidence in the wiscom, high states manship, and unselfish patriotism of James Buchan-an, the President of our State and choice, is, if possible, increased by the successful and just career of his admin-istration: that he has proved himself worthy the sup-port of all national men, and has acquired a name in the executive chair which will give him rank among the

ablest Presidents.

Resolved, That the impartiality, independence, and Boman firmness with which his Kansas policy has been characterized, command the admiration and respect of the democratic party throughout the whole Union; and that his efforts to uphold the law against a rebellious faction, and amid unexampled misrepresentations and detractions, by insisting upon the speedy admission of Kansas under a legal constitution, formed in Lecompton, should be endorsed by the democracy of Dauphin county and Pennsylvania.

sylvania.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State convention, which will assemble in Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, be instructed to vote in accordance with the above sentiments, for resolutions which shall unequivocally en-

admiration the bold and dignified position which the Hon.

Wm. Bigler has so ably supported, and to him, as to the
democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania who have
sustained the national administration, conveys its thanks.

It is plain that the difficulties in Kansas can never be settled until she becomes a State, and settles it herself, without outside interference; and we again reiterate that without outside interference; and we again reiterate that it matters little whether the constitution under which she becomes a State says slavery may exist, or that slavery shall not exist, within her borders. The majority may amend their constitution as soon as they desire, and it is not within the power of the minority to legislate slavery into the new State, if the majority will vote. Let us make Kansas a State at once; let every honest man, after fairly looking at the question, condemn this useless excitement, and brand these quibbling agitators as traitors to their country, and disturbers of the public peace.

[Saratoga (N. Y.) Republican.

There is not the excitement in the country at this time in regard to the affairs of Kansas which existed a year or two ago, consequently the people are better pre-pared to take a practical, common-sense view of the ques-tion of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. While they desire that justice be done all parties, and that the rights of the people of Kansas be respected, there is but little general disposition to pander to the political interests of a class of desperate politician in and out of that Territory, who are willing to keep the whole country in turnoil, in order that they or their party may be temperally homefled.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

In the general discussion of the Kansas question there are some aspects of it which seem to have escaped consideration. The doctrine of popular sovereignty has been everywhere insisted upon as fundamental to our institutions, and yet it does not appear to have been thought necessary to define the meaning of this sovereignty. It

everywhere insisted upon as fundamental to our institutions, and yet it does not appear to have been thought
necessary to define the meaning of this sovereignty. It
seems to be taken as the absolute will of the majority.
The exercise of absolute will, by majorities or minorities,
by many or by one, is tyranny. The popular sovereignty
alone recognisable is that in which the rights of the minority are respected and protected. Hence, bills of rights
and constitutions to restmin and regulate the will of the
majority in the exercise of power.

In this view of popular sovereignty the majority in
Kansas have refused to acquiesce. They insist upon the
unrestrained, absolute exercise of their will. They refuse
to acknowledge any constitutional authority emanating
either from the federal or territorial government. They
even deny the operative effect of the Topeka constitution,
upon which they insist as the decharation of the popular
sovereignty. Under the Topeka constitution the existing
rights of those holding slaves were respected and protected; and yet the present territorial legislature have,
in violation of this constitution, abolished slavery unconditionally in the Territory, not only in contravention
thereof, but also of the decision of the highest judicial
tribunal of the nation. And yet they clamor for the
right of popular sovereignty. It is thus perfectly demonstrable from the past conduct of the majority that under
the name of popular sovereignty they design to exercise
absolute tyranny, irrespective of all constitutions.

If the federal government, through its representation,
by an act of Congress, authorize the calling of another
convention and the formation by it of another constitution, does any man, acquainted with the proceedings of
the majority heretofore in Kansas, believe that the popu-

convention and the formation by it of another constitu-tion, does any man, acquainted with the proceedings of the majority heretofore in Kansas, believe that the popu-lar sovereignty will be exercised with due regard to the rights of the minority! That, as heretofore, the rights of the minority will be utterly disregarded is perfectly manifest. The constitution so formed would unquestion-ably be so odious, oppressive, and vindictive that the sole effect of the privilege to make it would be to place the minority in the same attitude of resistance which the ma-jority now occupy, and thus prolong a dangerous and growing excitement.

The minority have proceeded under the appropriate, recognised forms of law in what they have thus far done; if the majority have allowed them to exercise the power so attained by their own lackes, what right have they to complain, and upon what just principle should the federal government exercise its authority to reverse these positions? Not to make of the democratic party, how would tions? Not to speak of the democratic party, how would the nation be benefited thereby? How would the har-mony of the States and the stability of the Union be ad-

mony of the States and the stability of the Union be advanced?

In the event of the resistance of the minority to a constitution imbodying the present wild idea of popular sovereignty in Kansas—the right to exercise an absolute, unrestrained power—how long would the present minority remain such? Like their own prairie fires, which put in motion the winds that fan the flames and extend the conflagration, the elements of civil strife would rush in from every point of the compass. What power would stay the conflict and what would be its ultimate result?

Is it not manifest, from these considerations, that the only, the wise, just, and rational solution of the present difficulty is that enunciated by the President? Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to this policy, none can deny that the magnanimity he has displayed in the present crisis is worthy of the best days of the republic. He has met the issue openly, fairly, and decisively. There is no enabling act that can confer such broad powers as receiving Kansas into the Union a sovereign State—making her the peer of the old thirteen. What solid foundation can there be for objections to this liberal measure? By it the people are clothed with sovereign rights, and can, at once, make a constitution to suit themselves. Who can carp at this but for factious purposes?

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. A. P. Calhoun, of Fort Hill, South Carolina, positively refuses to be a candidate for Congress in the 5th district of that State.

The foreign papers announce that the American minister at Paris would give a grand soirer on Washington's

on board of the United States steam-frigate Colorado

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the contract for steam machinery for the sloop-of-war building at the Philadelphia navy-yard to Reany, Neafie, & Co., of Philadelphia; and at Boston to Doring & Coney, of Boston; the parties above mentioned being the lowest bidders, and their plans and specifications being the best adapted for sea-service.

The following is the joint resolution (previously passed the Senate) adopted by the House of Representatives yesterday relating to the retired navy list:

"Resolved, Se., That in any case where the records of the courts of inquiry appointed under the act of January 16, 1857, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserved list of the navy, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the act of February 28, 1855, entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the navy,' he shall have authority, any the efficiency of the navy, he shall have authority, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list; and officers, so nominated and confirmed, shall occupy positions on the active and reserved lists, respectively, according to rank and seniority when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

It is difficult to convey a satisfactory view of the present present condition of Mexico, everything being, in fact, in abjust confusion. The new government of Zuloaga apland on the island of Taboga, in the lay of Panama, to the United States for a coal depot. With this clause omitted, it is said the treaty will be accepted, but not without much objection.

The whole republic is at peace. The Supreme Court has decided that the privileges of the Panama Railroad. Company commenced in 1855, when the road was completed and put into practical operation, and not in 1858, as contended by the company, the latter being the expiration of the time within which the company engaged to government, and the greater portion of the revenue is fruit from dirt and sand.

a half years of the forty-nine - the duration of the company's existence.

Certain claims to lands have been preferred against

Ecuador by the governments of Panama and Venezueia; but as the former is in a state of revolution, and the President of the latter has sufficient to do at home to maintain his power, Ecuador has nothing to fear from them.

In Chili preparations were going on for the election of members of Congress during the present month. The contest bids fair to be a bitter one, especially if the government interferes to influence them, as it is feared it will. The Chilians have started several campaign papers for the elections, thus imitating our own practice. Business was not much improved. The wheat crop will be

the greatest ever known.

It was generally believed that the Argentine confederation would join Brazil in the war against Paraguay. Paraguay has occupied certain points in the Brazilian territory with 10,000 men. The confederation is expected to furnish Brazil with 5,000 horses, as its first contingent in the war. The ostensible object of Brazil, in this war, is to exact the performance of the treaties with Paraguay but it is hoped the result will be to draw out that cour try from the isolation established and preserved there by the Jesuits, and to bring it in contact with commerce and

ENGLAND AND FRANCE-THE RISING CLOUD. The London correspondent of the New York Commer cial Advertiser indulges in the subjoined speculations cor-cerning the political relations of England and France:

cerning the political relations of England and France:

Probably a majority of the people of England still believe that the Emperor of France does not meditate an ultimate war with this country. There is an ineradicable impression as to his "agacity," such as is always created by success, which prevents people from supposing that he could contemplate such a course. Do what he may, therefore, he will still be "our faithful ally," until possibly some morning an announcement in the Monitur will throw a new light upon the matter. At present any hostile manifestations are simply viewed as part of his astute contrivances for diverting the army and preventing them from supposing he is too unflinchingly devoted to us. "The last thing he will do will be to break with England," is the cry, and the wish is father to the thought. Perhaps it is to be the last thing he will do, but there are those who believe he will do it, nevertheless.

birth-day to his countrymen and the diplomatic corps.

Francis Lousada, esq., the new British consul at Boston, bears the title of "Marquis of Lousada," conferred upon him by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It is said that the British government does not allow its officials, when they take office, to use foreign titles: so he is, officially, plain Francis Lousada, esq., but in society he is always recognised by his title. Boston people, take notice!

Mr. Murphy, resident minister of the United States at the Court of the Hague, arrived with his family at his post on the 7th of February.

Prof. D. Barton Ross, favorably known as author of a Southern Reader and other school books for the use of the children of the South, died a few days since at Haddonfield, N. J., in his 38th year.

Lieut. W. Nelson, who has been for a considerable time in command of the United States storeship Fredonia at Valpuraise, has been relieved by Lieut. Bell and He is sending a fleet to the Red sea, ostensibly to b Lieut. W. Nelson, who has been for a considerable time in command of the United States storeship Fredonia, at Valparaiso, has been relieved by Lieut. Bell, and returned to the United States.

Captain Josiah Watson, United States marine corps, has been ordered to the command of the marine guard on board of the United States steam frigate Colorado. preme aim of France. To any one who creuts such professions the question should be, "Have you ever seen or conversed with a French soldier?" If so, he would merely require to be reminded that it is the French soldier that now represents the country.

It was mentioned some time back that immediately after the country of the country of the country of the country.

dier that now represents the country.

It was mentioned some time back that immediately after the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Osborne, the English project for a railway and telegraph to India by the valley of the Euphrates was suddenly discountenanced by the government. Some persons fancied there might be a connexion between the two events. The stoppage of our communications is the primary mode by which we can be embarrassed. The Egyptian transit, as has already been observed, could be cared for in that respect. The Euphrates route might offer more impediments to interference. Hence observers who find it impossible to disred the suspicion that one of the conditions at Osborne, in ference. Hence observers who find it impossible to dispel the suspicion that one of the conditions at Osborne, in return for certain concessions on the part of France, was that the Euphrates scheme should no longer be supported by our authorities. At all events, it is admitted that French influence at Constantinople has prevented the concession for the telegraph being granted. It was promised to an English company, and had already passed the Council of State, when at the eleventh hour an intrigue succeeded in preventing its signature by the Grand Vizier. But for that fact we should by this time almost have been in instantaneous comexion with India. The loss by the But for that fact we should by this time almost have been in instantaneous connexion with India. The loss by the depreciation must be counted by millions. Under any circumstances, therefore, we find it expensive to meet the consequences of having a faithful ally. But the Emperor Napoleon gave a thousand pounds to the relief fund for the sufferers of the mutiny, and our public, perfectly blinded with the touching act, had no wish to see further.

MEXICO. NEWS BY MAIL.

The subjoined article, touching the much-talked-of subject of popular sovereignty, is copied from the Harrisburg "Keystone," and is in all respects sensible and judicious:

In the general discussion of the Kansas question there are some aspects of it which seem to have escaped consideration. The doctrine of popular sovereignty has been everywhere insisted upon as fundamental to our institu-

complete the road. This decision takes away three and in danger of being diverted from the central government. The Vera Cruz Progresso indulges in a defiant strain towards the Zuloaga government, and quotes several arti-cles, even stronger in tone than its own, from papers of

other States.

The New Orleans True Delta thus sums up the news by this arrival :

The new government is slowly falling into some sort The new government is slowly falling into some sort of organization, and is busy promulgating edicts, appointing new officials, and regulating revenue arrangements. The clergy are making desperate efforts to recover their importance, to regain possession of their conficated estates, and to effect, if possible, a close union of Church and State. The new administration is increasing its military force and garrisoning all parts of the country, to insure its allegiance by bonds of force. In several States much turbulence and discord still several states are turbulence and discord still estate. The chilian minister was about to attempt a mediation, with but slight prospects of success.

In Bolivia everything goes on smoothly. The harvest is favorable. The President has formed a liberal and progressive cabinet.

In Chili preparations were going on for the election of prophers of Converse during the present month. The most formidable band met a check. It was commanded by Angel Morales, and, making the assault, was repulsed most formidable band met a check. It was commanded by Angel Morales, and, making the assault, was repulsed with great loss by the armed inhabitants, Morales slain, and his body hung up in a market place. The band, which was composed of one hundred and fifty convicts, who were enlarged during the revolution, were preparing for a second attack under the leadership of Quirino, who

assumed command on the death of Morales.

A formidable movement was on foot in the States of Leon, Jalicco, and Guanjusto, the object of which was the confederation of the three to resist the new governthe confederation of the three to resist the new government. This movement was causing considerable uneasiness at the capital among those in favor of the new regime, which is seeking popularity by liberating large numbers of political prisoners which itself confined. In Chihuahua the Indians were committing dreadful outrages upon the defenceless inhabitants, murdering and plundering.

From the Memphis Daily Appeal THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S LETTER RELATIVE

TO THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

It affords us the highest pleasure to give publicity to the able and masterly letter of Postmaster General Brown in vindication of the great southern overland route to California, addressed to the chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives. It is a most triumphant vindication of his policy in selecting the route by El Paso, and of establishing two starting points on the Mississippi—Memphis and St. Louis. It is demonstrated that the necessities of the country, as well as the pacticability of the route, clearly pointed to these two termini on the Mississippi river, and that if either is to be abandoned, then St. Louis is most out of the direct line and the central position, and must be thrown aside. Memphis is connected by railroad and river with all the States east of the Mississippi. Memphis is on the same parallel of latitude with Albuquerque, the most northern practicable route, and is north of El Paso, the best route of all, and therefore Memphis is more eligible, in every respect, TO THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

and therefore Memphis is more eligible, in every respect, than St. Louis.

Gov. Brown also shows that post coaches have been run for several months past from San Antonio, in Texas, to California, via El Paso, and through Arizonia, and that they have made excellent time, and, therefore, that to abandon this route would be to give up a certainty for

## AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION,

The Bulletin of the United States Agricultural Society for March will be sent gratuitously to life-members of the society. Specimen copies furnished to all applicants at the secretary's office, No. 356 Pennsylvania avenue.

Hard Times will soon cease if the people will become producers instead of consumers. They must make the Elderada of their future happy homes and a competency, instead of the delusive prospects of a mere speculation. We have a rich and smiling country. It will pay from the commencement. Let people adopt the certain and profitable business of farming, and they will be happy and truly rich.

Have You a choice Grope Cutting that You want to Grow?—
Then go to the woods, dig some roots of a wild grage vine, cut them into pieces of about six inches long, cut your cutting into pieces of only one, or, at most, two buds, insert the lower end, by the common cleft grafting method, into the piece of wild vine root: plant it in the earth, leaving the bud of the cutting just level with the top of the ground. Every one so made will grow, and in two years become bearing plants.

Squashe.—Many persons fail to get good squashes in consequence of the bugs making such have with the young and tender plants; what they do not eat being so mutilated and poisoned as to prevent their growth. Various modes have been researched to.

young and tender plants; what they do not eat being so mutilated and poisoned as to prevent their growth. Various modes have been resorted to to prevent these ravages, but with little effect. The squash is a strong feeder, and needs a rich and warm soil, and when it has these, and can be kept out of the way of the bugs, there is no difficulty in procuring a good crop. The best preventive, however, of the bugs, is to plant late. The plants come quick, if the soil is suitable, and go on with a rapid growth.

The Phosphato.—Lands which have long been in cul-ture will be benefited by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, compost of flesh, ashes, or the oyster-shell lime, or marl, if the lands need limestone. Liebig says, "of all the principles furnished to plants by the soil, the phos-phates are the most important; for the soil in which the phosphates are not present is totally incapable of pro-ducing cereals."

Cublages. -The cultivation of the cabbage for stock-feed-

Importation of Fruit Trees.—Trees are imported in bales and cases, chiefly from France, England, and Scotland; and seeds are invoiced by the ton. Their aggregate value for the season it is difficult to calculate; but, as the nurserymen chiefly import through a single agency in this city, some approximation may be made. The largest nurseries in the United States are in the vicinity of Rochester, where there are something like 2,000 acres of young fruit trees in process of culture. A single firm has as many as 400 acres. At Syracuse there is a nursery of 300 acres, and very large ones are to be found in nearly all the principal western city—even in Des Moines and Dubuque, which were recently in the heart of the wilderness. The destruction of trees by the severity of the two last winters and the rapid settlement of western lands, but more than all the encouragement of the cullands, but more than all the encouragement of the cul-ture of domestic fruit afforded by the formation of numerous agricultural societies throughout the country, have given an impetus to this business which is quite un-

He also exposes the folly and absurdity of giving Butterfield & Co., the contractors, the choice of the route, after they have contracted to carry the mail over the Southern route, and thus to entrust to them ampler powers than to the President and Postmaster General, laying them open to improper influences.

They are shown to be under no other than pecuniary responsibilities, "nominated in the bond," and the extraordinary concession to them of power to chrange their own contract would be unprecedented and monstrous.

We cannot but think that corruption of the deepest dye lurks beneath the proposition to give this selection to Butterfield & Co., after taking it out of the hands of the Executive.

The letter of the Postmaster General is a conclusive and triumphant vindication of his selection of the Southern route. It is a most able and lucid document, reflecting credit upon his ability and impartiality. The citizens of Memphis especially should thank and remember him for the strong stand he has taken for their city as a terminus, and for the unanswerable arguments be has so successfully brought to bear to sustain it. We counsel every intelligent citizen to give to this able document an earnest perusal and consideration.

A WAGON ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.—THE ROUTE

Horsef Costs.—Lately, going to the country (says the education of the country (says the education of

A WAGON ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.—THE ROUTE Horses Costs.—Lately, going to the country (says the ed-

A WAGON FOAD TO CALIFORNIA.—THE BOUTE
FROM TEJON TO FORT YUMA.

The different wagon roads to our Pacific coast, which have been undertaken and prosecuted with so much vigor by the government, have justly attracted considerable at the content of the peculiar adaptation to the wants of this progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good. "My friend, who is a great horse is month as it was more like a lot of bristles than a break of the mass of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good." My friend, who is a great horse is month of the proculiar adaptation to the wants of this progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good. "My friend, who is a great horse is month of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good." My friend, who is a great horse is month of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good. "My friend, who is a great horse is month of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good." My friend, who is a great horse is month of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in fact of Porter's Spirit of the Times) to spend a few weeks in the Times) to spind a growth of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good in a growth of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good in a growth of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good in a growth of the progressive age, we propose to advert to a few fact in good in the propose to advert to a few fact in good in the good in

the distribution be showed all portion, the state of the proposed of Kansas to report of the limited of the Terrical Association of College and Colleg

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Anti-Lecompton.

Anti-Lecompton.

Cincinsari, March 2.—A large anti-Lecompton meeting was held last evening, at which resolutions were adopted tendering thanks to Donglas, Staart, Broderick, Wise, Waiker, and Stanton; also, declaring it the imperative duty of Congress to reject the pending application for admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Stanley Mathews, United States district attorney, was among the speakers.

### Municipal Elections.

Chicago, March 3.—The municipal election took place here yesterday. It was the largest vote ever polled in the ity. The entire republican ticket was re-elected by

New York, March 3.—The democrats elected the mayors of Rochester and Oswego yesterday. The opposition majority elected the aldermen in Rochester, and aldermen tied in Oswego.

### The Indiana Counterfeiters.

Chicago, March 2.—J. B. Shears, alias Wilford, supposed to be the leader of the Indiana gang of counterfeiters, was arrested here on Saturday night. A large amount of bogus coin was found in his possession.

Death of an Eminent Editor

# New York, March 3.—Freeman Hunt, editor of the Merchants' Magazine, died here this morning.

## The Slave Trade Revived.

New Orleans, March 3.—The house of representatives of Louisians has passed a bill authorizing a company already organized to import 2,500 free negroes from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen

Cableges.—The cultivation of the cabbage for stock-feeding has now become quite common in many sections of our country. That the cabbage is a valuable vegetable for this purpose there can be little doubt. The specific quantity of its actually alimentary matter is, however, very inconsiderable; yet, when fed in connexion with other vegetables of a more solid and nutritive quality, and which, although they greatly exceed it in this respect, are yet inferior to it in volume or bulk, it subserves a very important and valuable purpose in the economy of alimentation, and aids materially by the stimulus of distention which it produces.

Importation of Fruit Tree.—Trees are imported in bales and cases, chiefly from France, England, and Scotland; and seeds are invoiced by the ton. Their aggregate value for the season it is difficult to calculate; but, as the nurserymen chiefly import through a single agency in this

## OFFICIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that scaled proposals will be received at this department until the fifteenth day of March proxime for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the

issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Min at Philadelphia, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orients, or the assistant treasurers at Boston. New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within tan days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress emitted, "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasurer notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those officers to the ceods of the treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such holder or hidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompany each proposal as security far its folialment. If the proposal is not accopted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be variant from the proculous of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this deportment at 12 o'clock, m. on said fifteenth day of March.

outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this department at 12 o'clock, m., on said fifteenth day of March. HOWELL OWB

## TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schuappe